

Ficha de trabalho:

1. Indica:

a) duas rectas estritamente paralelas;

- (A) BG, [FG]
- (B) $\hat{C}H$, $\hat{I}H$
- (C) c , d
- (D) a , d

b) duas rectas perpendiculares;

- (A) [ED], [BC]
- (B) GH, HC
- (C) e , g
- (D) $\hat{G}B$, $\hat{C}H$

c) duas semi-rectas paralelas;

- (A) [BG], [GH]
- (B) $\hat{C}H$, $\hat{I}H$
- (C) c , d
- (D) d , e

d) duas rectas concorrentes, mas não perpendiculares;

- (A) d , v
- (B) t , r
- (C) $\hat{G}B$, $\hat{C}H$
- (D) [ED], [CD]

e) dois segmentos de recta perpendiculares;

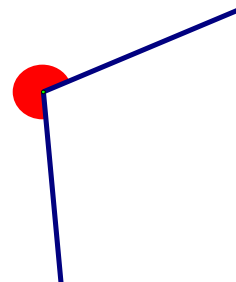
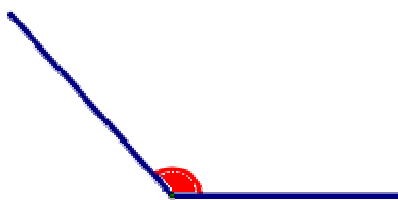
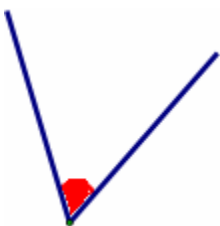
- (A) BG, FG
- (B) d , a
- (C) [BG], [HG]
- (D) $\hat{G}H$, $\hat{C}H$

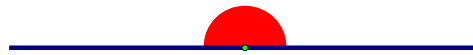
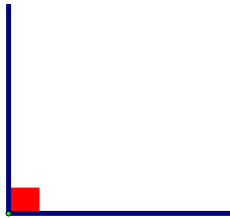
f) três segmentos de recta;

- (A) $\hat{C}E$, $\hat{G}H$, $\hat{I}D$
- (B) CE, GH, ID
- (C) c , d , v ,
- (D) [CE], [HG], [ID]



2. Com a ajuda de um transferidor, quando necessário, indica a amplitude cada um dos seguintes ângulos:

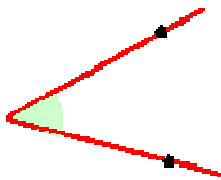




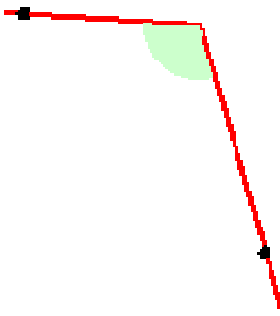
3. Com recurso de um transferidor desenha três ângulos cujas amplitudes sejam 60° , 130° e 90°

4. Classifica cada um dos ângulos segundo a sua amplitude

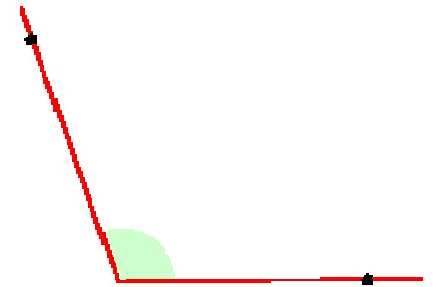
a.



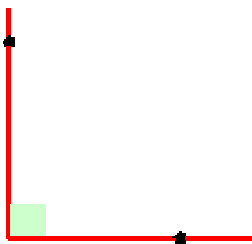
b.



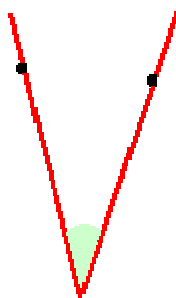
c.



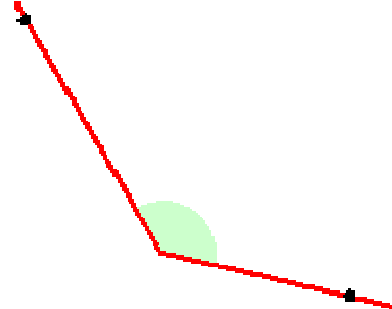
d.



e.



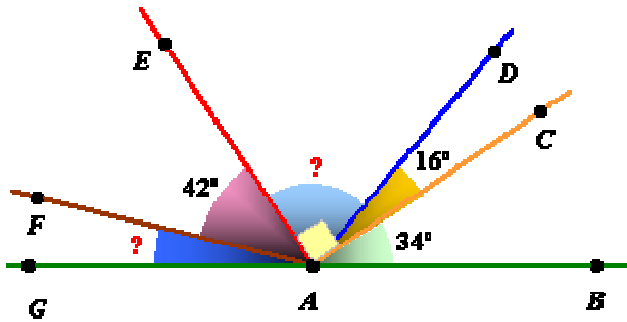
f.



5. Classifica cada um dos seguintes ângulos:

- a. 50° b. 99° c. 180° d. 360°

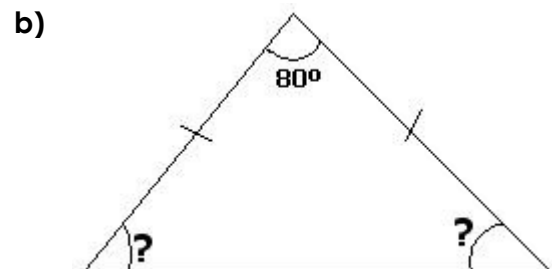
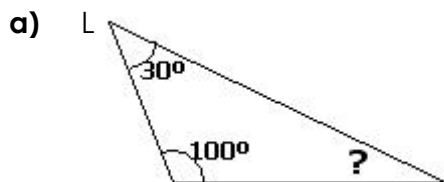
6. Observa a figura e determina:



a) $\widehat{DAE} =$

b) $\widehat{FAG} =$

7. Indica as amplitudes dos ângulos desconhecidos:



c) (o triângulo é isósceles)

